



CONSERVATION LANDSCAPES PROGRAM

CONSERVATION OF DRY FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN THE CARIBBEAN

QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT

1. PROJECT FACT SHEET

1.1 NAME OF THE PROJECT: Conservation Landscapes Program - CLP Dry Ecosystem Conservation in the Caribbean.

1.2 DATES (START/FINISH)

Agreement/Contract

4/12/2013 to 29/04/2016

Report period

01/07/2015 to 30/09/2015

1.3 PRIME

1.4 NAME OF PROGRAM MANAGER: Pedro A. Chavarro

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1.5 NAME OF USAID AGREEMENT OFFICE REPRESENTATIVE (AOR): Ximena García

1.6 NAME OF ALTERNATE AOR: Daniel López

1.7 USAID MECHANISM NUMBER: AID-514-A-09-00004

- 1.8 OVERALL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The Caribbean region (13 million hectares) encompasses more than six million ha of tropical dry forest ecosystem (TDFE) in Colombia, of which 82% has been affected by deforestation. TDFE conservation is a priority for USAID and Colombia; thus, the purpose of the CLP is to improve governance in the TDFE, promote biodiversity, preserve natural resources in the Caribbean region, and strengthen environmentally sustainable livelihoods for the associated communities. Remaining forest patches coupled with existing protected areas and communities will be the center of conservation efforts. The focus will be to implement land use management tools at the landscape level, restoring connectivity with a biodiversity-friendly productive matrix and ecological corridors. Improving smallholder agroforestry practices, installing connectivity tools in larger agricultural areas, implementing silvopastoral systems, promoting the sustainable use of natural resources and agrobiodiversity supported by value chains, and inclusive businesses and fair markets will guarantee ecological integrity by enhancing connectivity, covering soils to prevent erosion, promoting watershed protection, maintaining species diversity and increasing productivity and income per land area, thus reducing the threat on dry forests. GOC's regional environmental authorities will be strengthened through the Regional Protected Area System - SIRAP Caribe, and other stakeholders will be engaged with this model for sustainable land use and conservation in TDFE territories in a pilot area.

2. ACHIEVEMENTS OVERVIEW

During the quarter, a new agreement with F. Semana and F. Crecer en Paz was signed, with contributions from the CLP that amount to COP \$177,91 million. This project will have the participation of 37 new families of 3 townships of Nodo El Salado. The purpose of the agreement is to *"Design and implement production systems using the hydrological design methodology in order to achieve a sustainable production that allows the creation of a conservation corridor and long-term sustainability of the productive activities in the rural area of El Salado, thus ensuring the permanence of the families in the countryside and a source of livelihood that improves their quality of life."* This agreement supplements the work being carried out with 51 families through the project with F. Semana in a similar way.

Regarding production-conservation corridors that include agroforestry systems, the main achievements were: (i) in **Nodo Colorados**, 22 kilometers of conservation-production corridor were built, contributing to the connectivity of dry forest relicts, which has a direct impact on reducing the pressure on fauna and flora populations that were forced to survive in smaller areas than those required to freely move, eat, and exchange genetic material with other individuals of the same species. The corridor links the Flora and Fauna Sanctuary Los Colorados with community reserves and forest areas of 7 townships. An evident impact of the corridor is documented in recent local records of species sightings, including the Marimonda (*Ateles hybridus*, Brown Spider Monkey), which for many years was confined to an area of the township of Pintura, spotted by

farmers traveling through the corridor to the townships of Páramo and Loro (See Picture 1); (ii) in **Nodo El Salado**, and as a result of the farm planning processes carried out with 51 families linked to the agreement with F. Semana, which includes specific activities on organic agriculture, silvopastoral systems, and definition of conservation areas in the various farms, the program achieved a total of 1,292 Has with better management; conservation activities defined by the CLP through farm planning are aimed at creating a 21-km biological connectivity corridor along the Morrocoy Creek, which originates in Montes de María and is affluent of the Mancamojan Creek, flowing into the Magdalena River; (iii) in **Nodo Hibacharo**, due to the delay of the rainy season, adjustments regarding soil sampling and activities within the demonstrative plots were necessary and taken upon; (iv) in **Nodo Gaira**, the project was completed in July 2015 and the interventions provided 962 ha with best management practices thanks to farm planning actions in 50 properties located in the Gaira River Basin; in addition, the actions taken with the support of F. Bachaqueos contributed to the improvement of the dry forest and the restoration of degraded areas through the propagation and planting of 6,000 trees of timber species of the TDFE such as ebony, carreto (*Aspidosperma polyneuron*), red ceiba, brasil, elephant-ear tree, and oak; F. Bachaqueos supported the development of agroforestry, incorporating 600 fruit trees. Through the interventions, 5 kilometers of conservation-production corridor were built, contributing to the connectivity in Bureche and El Carrizal Creeks; and (v) in **Nodo Cesar**, the reforestation of a 4.5-kilometer area along the Tocaimo River was achieved as a result of the work done with 21 families, which involved planting 3,500 trees of timber species typical of the TDFE, as well as citrus fruit trees; in addition, the project obtained the Registration Resolution for the Tananeos Reserve (141.55 ha), issued by the Special Administrative Unit of the National Parks System.



Picture 1, ©Conservation Landscapes Program/San Juan Nepomuceno/Wilmer Andrade González

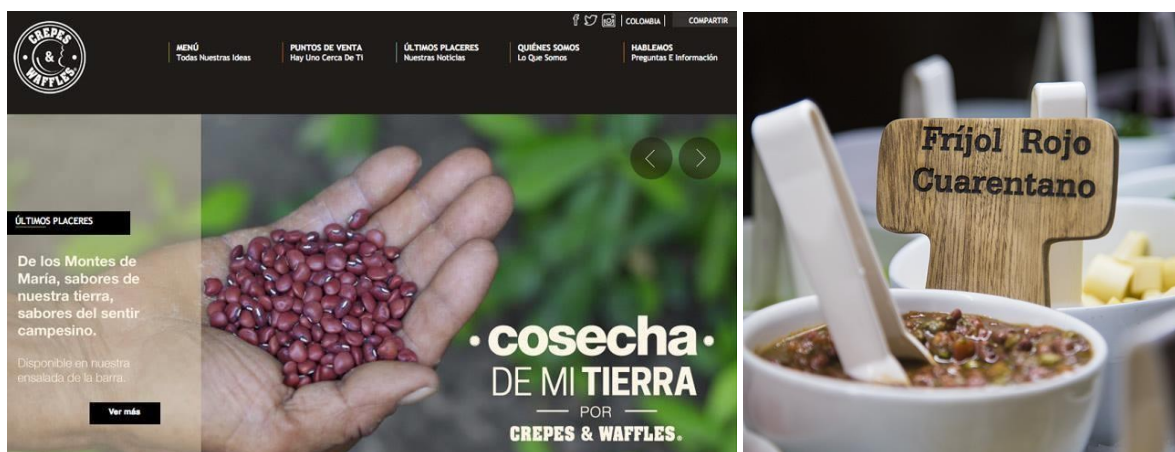
Outstanding among the strategies related to business ventures that have an impact on the mitigation or reduction of threats to biodiversity are the results of the strategy to lower the impact on the TDFE through the reduced use of wood as fuel and the promotion strategy aimed at increasing revenues by more productive crops per area unit, decreasing the need to extend the agricultural frontier, achieved through an alliance with Crepes & Waffles.

Regarding the efficient stoves program, this social entrepreneurship project, which involves the participation of seven (7) women of the Montes de María area (rural area of the municipality of San Juan Nepomuceno), has produced initial results in terms of marketing and pre-sales activities, as well as a significant strengthening of areas such as business management, institutional affairs, and personal relations (e.g., sales, finance, teamwork, and problem solving). This strengthening is taking place through specific training activities carried out by the CLP team, aimed at providing these women better tools and skills to overcome logistics, commercialization, and promotion challenges related to the business models. The initial marketing and pre-sale results of four (4) stoves have been driven in turn by the installation of a point of sale in San Juan (the CLP helped design and install a sign with the name of the business: *Cocinas Prima*, See Picture 2).



Picture 2. Entrepreneurship pilot project with women of San Juan Nepomuceno

Furthermore, and as a visible impact of the promotion strategy aimed at increasing revenues by more productive crops per area unit, the most important restaurant business of Colombia, Crepes & Waffles, launched the campaign "*Cosecha de Mi Tierra*" (Harvest of my Land) in several points of sale, offering the product "cuarentano red bean" in their salad bar. Crepes & Waffles buys this bean to producers of Nodo El Salado directly involved in the CLP (it should be noted that in 2014 the Program funded a number of pilot plots on farms of El Salado where this bean was cultivated with high productivity thanks to its low demand for water in the face of drought conditions in the region, as well as high nutritional value in terms of protein content). It should also be mentioned that C&W's sale and purchase price for producers is significantly higher than the market price, as in the case of avocado, where the paid value of COP 3,850 per kilogram is 157% higher than the regular market price (COP 1,500 per kilogram).



Picture 3. Cuarentano Read Bean, one the products offered by Crepes & Waffles

The main challenges faced by the Program include the drought in the Caribbean region, which affects the nodos currently carrying out activities to promote conservation and sustainable production activities in the TDFE (Nodos Colorados, El Salado, Hibacharo, and Cesar). In the case of Nodo El Salado, the CLP has identified the need to implement hydrological designs for the 81 families involved in the project, seeking to optimize the use of water resources in the area and thus facilitate the implementation of sustainable production systems. These activities will be implemented under the new agreement signed with F. Crecer en Paz, and as part of the agreement already signed with F. Semana. Moreover, in Nodo Cesar, activities were performed to prepare the plots where 5 silvopastoral systems will be implemented. Perimeter fence improvement activities for rotational silvopastoral systems were carried out in areas where soil moisture was adequate. Due to reasons related to the drought situation previously explained, and under the Inclusive Business Model of Corozo Lata, the production capacity of the corozo fruit was affected in the farm La Pastora of the Indigenous Lower Council of San Antonio, making it necessary for CUDESAC to seek other supply sources for the pulping plant installed in Sincelejo. Consequently, the Work Plan for the next period includes the need to support CUDESAC in a comprehensive analysis of the supply chain of corozo, which is fundamental for the sustainability of the business in the medium term.

2.1. COMPONENTS

2.1.1 Component 1 – Improved Licit and Sustainable Livelihoods

Progress in Component 1 includes the execution of specific actions for each of the nodos, as well as strategies related with business initiatives implemented by the CLP to mitigate threats to biodiversity in the TDFE.

The CLP has identified four main strategies to mitigate threats to biodiversity in the Dry Tropical Forest, which are related to business initiatives: (i) promoting actions connected with

business options that do not destroy the TDFE, such as birdwatching tourism; (ii) the sustainable use of biodiversity from Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP), considering the incentives it generates to the conservation of the TDFE; (iii) promoting and increasing revenues in growing areas through the planting of more productive crops per area unit, aiming to reduce the need to expand the agricultural frontier; (iv) lowering the impact on the forest through the reduced use of wood as fuel, thus building an efficient stoves market in rural areas.

Concerning the first strategy, and under the agreement with **National Audubon Society**, the training of 46 people in the region has continued, for a total of 2,959 training hours, aimed at preparing them to work as birdwatching guides. In addition, the Northern Colombia Birding Trail design was developed and the Negotiation Plan for Los Besotes Reservation was formulated. Based on the work and discussion of new perspectives on this subject, the CLP identified the need to strengthen during the next quarter the design and promotion activity of the app for about 500 species of the Caribbean associated with the Northern Caribbean Birding Trail, and the development of a market with specialized international consultants in order to identify potential visitors in the United States that might be interested in attending birdwatching activities in Colombia, among other activities. In regard to the second strategy, related to the sustainable use of biodiversity products, it is worth noting the follow-up made to the pilot development and implementation of the Inclusive Business Model of Corozo de Lata, with the support of Minka-Dev, which resulted in the delivery of 1,000 kg of pulp by CUDESAC to Selva Nevada, intended for the manufacture of ice cream supplied to restaurant chains such as Wok. These initial sales to Selva Nevada, as well as the supply of pure pulp to Labfarve for pharmaceutical and botanical product trials, along with the standardization of production parameters and conditions at the pulping plant installed by CUDESAC in Sincelejo, are outstanding progress to consolidate the business model supported by the CLP

As for the third strategy, the preparation of areas and the planting activity carried out in low rainfall conditions in El Salado to supply about 800 kg of beans to Crepes & Waffles in the next quarter is notable. In like manner, and for restaurants of the same chain in Cartagena, 37 kg of cilantro were sold during August by producers of San Juan Nepomuceno. Additional plantings of other products will take place during the next quarters in Nodo Colorados, including an aquaponics pilot project, enabling the combined cultivation of plants and fish in recirculation systems with reduced consumption of fertilizer and surface water available in some of the properties, in order to supply the products demanded by Crepes & Waffles restaurants in the Caribbean region. As with the cuarentano read bean, Crepes & Waffles, advised by the CLP and PN team, is reviewing the scope and promotion strategy of the "*Cosecha de mi Tierra*" (Harvest of my Land) campaign, focusing on incorporating new products supplied by the farmers in the Program. Finally, in relation to the strategy aimed at reducing the use of wood as fuel through the efficient stoves program, the Program has begun the pilot stage of the social entrepreneurship model previously mentioned, with the participation of seven entrepreneur women. Similarly, the project to validate the efficient stoves business model was executed with Minka Dev, along with all the parties involved in the model for building opportunities, working to define the portfolio of products to be offered by entrepreneur women and the roles of the work team. Throughout this process, the Program identified stakeholders that will allow to expand the portfolio of products offered by the entrepreneur women, thus improving the

sustainability of the business. The proposal was then to make an assessment of some of these stakeholders (*Dlight Soluciones Solares* for lighting and *Fundación Proyecto Titi* for briquettes) in order to include in the portfolio of products offered by entrepreneur women elements or goods other than efficient stoves to supplement their income and diversify the supply to potential buyers in the region.

In **Nodo Cesar**, progress was made in the protection of 4.5 kilometers of the Tocaimo River Basin by planting 3,500 timber trees of species of the tropical dry forest (Tananeos tree, oak, wild cashew, ceiba, elephant-ear tree, saman, panama tree, golden trumpet tree, among others) and citrus fruit trees. In addition, the project obtained the Registration Resolution for the Tananeos Reserve issued by the National Parks System, which will represent about 1,494 Has under environmental protection. The procedures required to obtain the registration resolution for the other four reserves of the municipality of Cesar are expected to be completed during the next quarter. Regarding the implementation of silvopastoral systems aimed at reducing the threat to biodiversity posed by unsustainable farming practices, progress was made in the installation of perimeter fencing in rotational pasture systems. Moreover, an agreement was signed with the APC (Presidential Agency for International Cooperation of Colombia) for an amount of COP \$102,546,800, which will be used to supplement the actions taken in relation to silvopastoral systems and to install 63 wood-saving stoves, considering the model developed under the CLP.

In **Nodo El Salado**, as mentioned above, a new agreement with F. Semana and F. Crecer en Paz was signed, seeking to replicate implemented actions in three new townships of the village El Salado. The same models will be used and hydrological designs that allow to optimize the use and management of water will be incorporated. The project will have the participation of 37 new families, which will go through the farm planning process and sign conservation agreements for farms, including conservation areas that provide connectivity to the tropical dry forest. Plans include building a corridor along the Morrocoy Creek of about 20 km and ensuring the protection of water sources. Furthermore, the Program has continued working with the 51 families originally involved in the project with F. Semana. They have planted beans, corn, sesame, cassava, yams, eggplant, sweet pepper, cucumber, cilantro and medicinal herbs. Additionally, progress has been made in establishing 15 mixed fodder banks with leucaena, moringa, buttercup, white mulberry, purple maralfalfa, and quickstick, which are part of the established silvopastoral systems aimed at mitigating the threat posed by livestock on the conservation of the TDFE in the area.

In **Nodo Colorados**, during the current quarter the Program completed the insulation implementation process of conservation areas and their enrichment with tree species. As a result, 22 kilometers of corridor were formed, which will provide ecological connectivity between the Flora and Fauna Sanctuary Los Colorados and its buffer/conservation area. It is worthwhile mentioning that community conservation agreements were made, achieving endorsement and support to protect the community reserves of the townships of Media Luna, Raicero, Loro, Pintura, Páramo, and Cañito, and the reserves of the municipalities of Perico and Laguna. With the support of the CLP and in order to continue strengthening and consolidating these community reserve areas, activities for their isolation and enrichment with tree species

were funded, thus fostering the biological connection between them, as well as with the SFF Los Colorados, through the creation of the connectivity corridors above mentioned. The planting of 5,000 timber trees of species native to the BST should also be noted, including hard wood and tree species), in areas requiring an intervention to improve vegetation cover. Moreover, the community made a commitment to continue the implementation of actions for the conservation of tropical dry forest and signed a community agreement, in terms of maintaining the areas that were isolated, enriched, and reserved to form corridors connecting BST cores of the townships of Media Luna, Raicero, Loro, Pintura, Páramo, and Cañito, including the community reserves mentioned above, and the SFF Los Colorados (See Picture 4). F. Herencia Ambiental Caribe, who served as operator of the CLP in Nodo Colorados, will implement new resources for International Cooperation (GIZ) to consolidate and give continuity to the conservation and sustainable production actions financed by the CLP, also incorporating new areas of connectivity in the township of Nuevo México.



Picture 4. Farmers from the townships of San Juan Nepomuceno who participated in the ©Conservation Landscapes Program/San Juan Nepomuceno/Angélica Maria Barrero Ramírez.

In Nodo Gaira, as a result of an amendment to the agreement with F. Bachaqueros, the implementation of activities in 50 agroforestry systems was completed, involving the same number of conservation agreements with Project participants and, in turn, reflecting more than 962 hectares under improved management. These systems include enrichments with forest species that are currently scarce in all the Caribbean region. In **Nodo Hibacharo** (FES agreement), activities that do not require rain as a prerequisite have been developed on schedule, considering the goal of implementing soil conservation, management, and recovery solutions in restored areas. The training of 12 participant producers or beneficiaries in the nodo was achieved, with a total of 228 hours per person, including topics such as the construction of trenches, infiltration ditches, and contour farming, as well as a validation in the field of such practices, which make part of the agreed model for recovering and managing soil. Students and farmers have designed together the demonstrative plots and have been preparing them for planting by acquiring seeds and plantlings, clearing the plots, plotting contour lines, preparing

holes for trees, installing erosion-measuring traps and constructing trenches in gullies. The students from La Guajira University are evaluating land-use according to soil indicators and will study the characteristics of trees that farmers use for coal production. Both have started taking samples and measurements..

2.1.2 Component 2- Institutional Strengthening and Governance

The main advance in Component 2 relates to the completion of fieldwork carried out with the support of I. Humboldt regarding the Baseline for Monitoring Biodiversity Components (results of field work will be reported next quarter, given that the analysis and laboratory findings are scheduled for completion in mid-December). In fact, I. Humboldt has just completed the measuring work in field that will support the monitoring of biodiversity components (birds, fowl, bats, and non-harvestable forest products) and ecological restoration processes in three Nodos (Hibacharo, Colorados, and La Guajira). This baseline will be the initial support for future analysis on the state of biodiversity in the TDFE and its possible relation with the actions promoted by the Program. This initiative is related to key sub-issue 2, called *Basic Research (BSR)*, under USAID Key Issue *Research, Science, Technology, and Innovation*.

At the same time, community monitoring has continued with local promoters gathering data on diversity in farms, also aided by cameras with a built-in GPS (See Picture 1, taken by Wiler Andrade, local promoter of the project), which allow to capture important changes in the fields, the landscape, and associated biodiversity. Trained local promoters envision themselves as guides for future ecotourism ventures.

Furthermore, the progress mentioned above concerning the Efficient Stoves Program is directly related to key sub-issue 3, called *Development Research (DVR)*, considering that the development and validation work of stove prototypes produced by the CLP continued during this period, with the purpose of fulfilling the requirements previously defined by the rural population of the Montes de María region in the Colombian Caribbean. Likewise, and under the development of the Efficient Stoves Business Model, which resulted in the Triangulated Models Roadmap and the active involvement of seven local entrepreneur women, the CLP is also conducting applied research in the field for better understanding and adjusting the model, which relates to key sub-issue 1, called *Applied Research (APR)*.

2.1.3 Component 3 – Social Capital and Community Participation

Community participation is at the heart of the program given that territorial and farm planning, conservation strategies, monitoring activities, commercial relations, and cook stoves strategies are built with the active participation of local communities.

During this quarter, there have been significant advances in the agreement that was signed with F. Tropenbos, including the incorporation of 7 educational institutions of the region into the processes to develop didactic and curricular materials aimed at strengthening the knowledge and management on TFDE, fulfilling the goal of indicator DO4-002, set under Agreement CLP-042 made between the CLP and F. Tropenbos. These institutions are currently performing secondary vocational educational training processes with SENA, an entity that has also participated actively in the process of building educational materials in the departments of Atlántico, Bolívar, and Magdalena. Additionally, institutions such as Corpoguajira have joined the process. Furthermore, the goal in terms of trained people has reached 68% completion (1,145 hours/people), compared to the defined target of 1,680 hours/people.

Finally, the project has completed the work to gather vernacular building techniques using native palms from the Colombian Caribbean. As a result of the documentation and compilation work made in the field through direct consultation with artisans of the region, a set of flashcards for cataloguing 65 traditional building techniques was prepared. These techniques are explained through illustrations indicating the procedure for implementing them. In the next quarter, a book containing these techniques will be edited and published, promoting their use and implementation through regional workshops and the incorporation of vocational high school training materials being developed by F. Tropenbos. In addition, these techniques will be implemented in a pilot case to build an Environmental Classroom in the municipality of Piojó.

3. SUMMARY

3.1 ACHIEVEMENTS

The main achievements of the quarter relate to the following CLP indicators: (i) F.4.8.1-29, showing progress during the quarter represented by 5,159 person hours of training in training processes in natural resource management and/or conservation of biodiversity, reaching a cumulative total of 14,760 person hours of training, thus exceeding by 28% the agreed overall goal for this indicator, 12,000 person hours of training (progress during this quarter is the highest reported so far, mainly thanks to activities performed by S. Audubon, F. Tropenbos, and F. Carpoandes); (ii) DO4-015, showing progress during the quarter represented by USD \$204,137 leveraged resources from public and private sources, reaching a cumulative total of USD \$1,148,180, a figure that exceeds the goal agreed for this indicator, USD \$1,100,000; and (iii) DO4-001, showing progress during the quarter in terms of areas of biological or environmental significance under best management practices, which is the highest progress reported so far, reaching a cumulative total of 7,734.7 ha, which represents 92.08% of the goal agreed for this indicator (8,400 ha).

The advances in strategies to promote business activities aimed at reducing or mitigating threats to biodiversity should also be highlighted: (i) the launch of the cuarentano red bean by the restaurant chain Crepes & Waffles, emphasizing its character as an agro-biodiversity product of Montes de Maria, as the result of the processes carried out by the CLP concerning the promotion of increasing revenues by more productive crops per area unit, which in turn reduces the expansion of the agricultural frontier in the TDFE; (ii) the definition of the business model for the promotion of efficient stoves in the Colombian Caribbean, and the start of a pilot development and implementation process thereof with the active participation of a group of seven (7) entrepreneur women of the Caribbean region; (iii) the fulfillment of the sales agreements made with Selva Nevada and Crepes & Waffles,, along with the standardization of production parameters and conditions at the pulping plant installed by CUDESAC in Sincelejo, in the execution of the inclusive business model of Corozo de Lata supported by the CLP. ; and (iv) the design of the Colombian Birding Trail, which will be used to continue the implementation of actions to promote birdwatching in the Colombian Caribbean.

Specifically, the following progress has been made in relation to the commercialization of products: (i) sales agreement signed in June 2015 between CUDESCA and Selva Nevada to supply 1,000 kg of pulp of Corozo de Lata, completed in September 2015; (ii) sales agreement between Crepes & Waffles and producers of the rural area of San Juan Nepomuceno signed in April 2015, selling 953.2 kg of product, including cilantro, avocado, and mango (June-August-2015); (iii) sales agreement signed in 2014 between producers of the rural area of El Salado and Crepes & Waffles, selling 320 kg of Cuarentano read bean (an agreement has been made with Crepes & Waffles to provide 1,000 kg (1 Ton) of beans by the end of the year, intended to satisfy the additional demand for the Christmas menu and other products during first half of 2016).

3.2 CHALLENGES AND ADJUSTMENTS

The main challenge of this quarter was to ensure the efficient implementation of the remaining activities to conclude the signed agreements in Nodo Colorados, Nodo Piojó, Nodo Cesar, and Nodo El Salado, which are related to pending agroforestry plantings and/or silvopastoral systems. As mentioned in the previous report, the strategy for overcoming the issues related to low levels of rain has involved privileging the presence of native forage species adapted to the TDFE conditions in the design of agroforestry systems, which will allow to mitigate the effects of scarce rain; as for uncultivated systems, prioritizing them in areas or zones in the farms having the best access to superficial water sources, incorporating the use of organic preparations for pest control; and, in general, considering the need to modify cultivation conditions, making them better equipped to face seasonal rainfalls, typical of the Colombian Caribbean.

5. ANNEXES

Monitor Report



TOTAL INDICATOR PROGRESS QUATERLY PROGRESS

Project: All

Type: All

Type Indicator	DO	QY
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		FY					
		FY2014		FY2015		Grand Total	
IR	Indicator	Total FY/ Actual	Total FY Target	Total FY/ Actual	Total FY Target	Project Total Actual	Project total / Target
IR 4.2 Climate change mitigation and adaptation	DO4-011 Number of beneficiaries with improved clean energy services due to USG assistance.	2,500	2,500		200	2,500	2,700
IR 4.3 Conservation of biodiversity improved	CLP-01 Number of person hour of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance (F 4.8.1-29)	4,431	4,520	10,329	4,520	14,760	12,000
	DO4-012 Number of communities and other stakeholders adopting sustainable practices to improve biodiversity conservation.	6	15	13	20	19	35
	DO4-015 Amount of investment (US dollars) leveraged	165,324	500,000	982,862	600,000	1,148,186	1,100,000

	from public and private sources for improved biodiversity conservation in protected areas and buffer zones, indigenous reserves, and Afro-Colombian territories.						
IR 4.4 Not Apply	DO4-001 Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance. (F 4.8.1-26 MANDATORY)	1,875	3,200	5,858	3,317	7,733	8,400
	DO4-002 Number of institutions/public and private organizations with improved capacity for effective environmental resource management	10	16	7	10	17	26
	DO4-003 Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation			596	612	596	1,212

	as a result of USG assistance. (F 4.8.1-6)						
IR N.A4 Not Apply	FPN-1 (PPC) Number of families benefited by the sustainable systems for conservation supported by the PPC.		150	142		142	300
	FPN-3 (PPC) Number of hectares in the process of sustainable production.		400	132		132	500

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